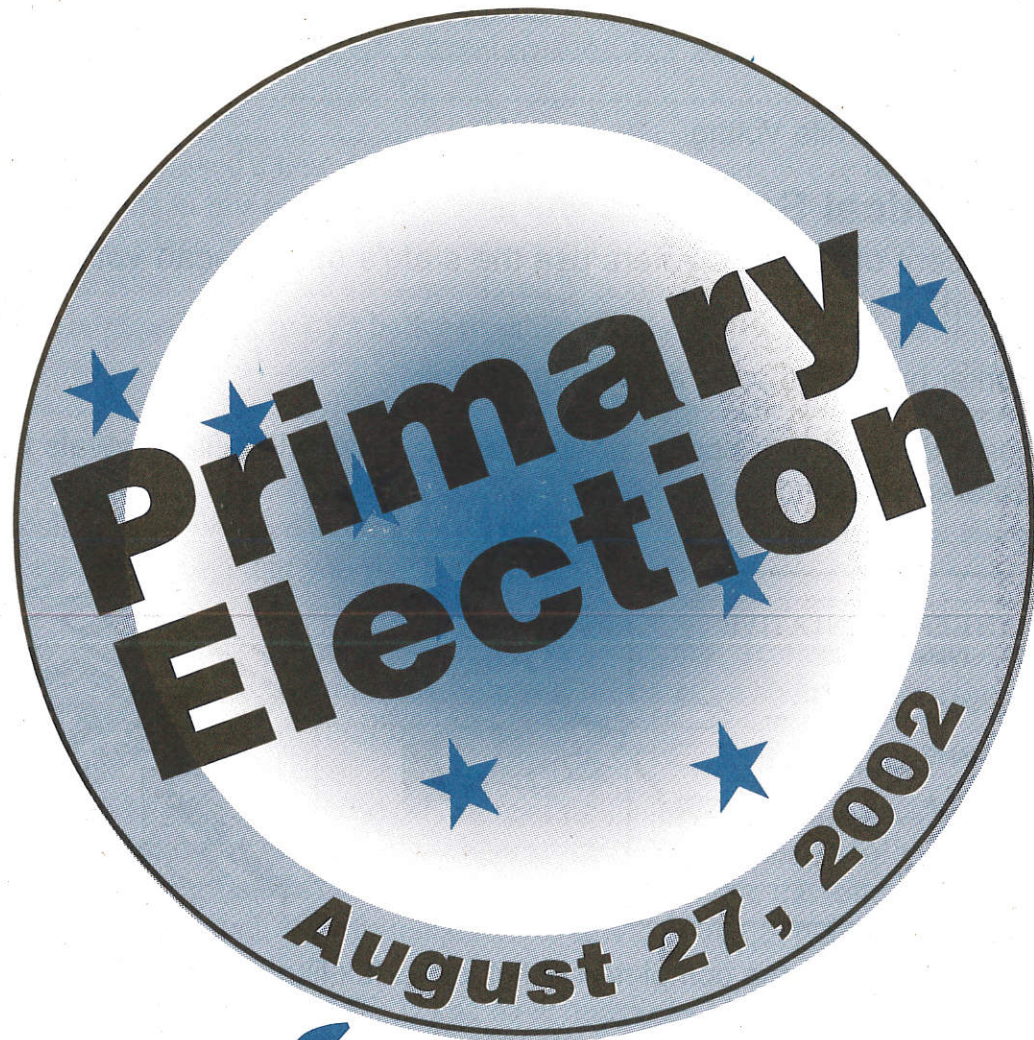


STATE OF ALASKA

VOTER ELECTION GUIDE



Vote!

DIVISION OF ELECTIONS

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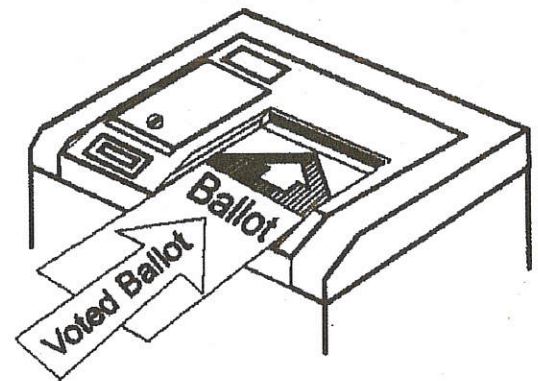
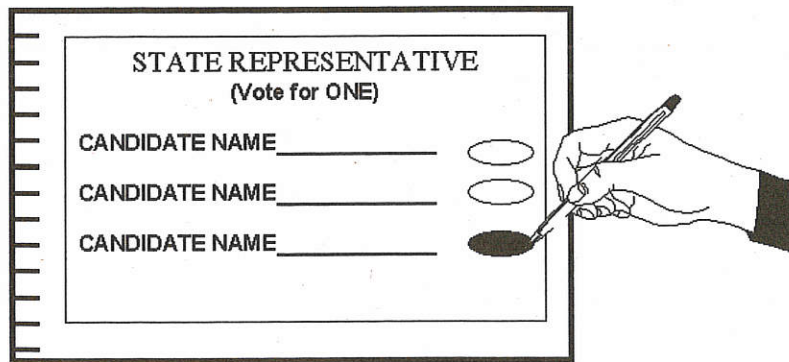
Primary Election Day is Tuesday, August 27, 2002

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Voting with Optical Scan:

More than **90** percent of Alaska's voters use the state's optical scan voting system. Here is how it works:

- An election worker hands the voter a one-page ballot.
- The voter goes into the voting booth and with a pen, completely fills in ovals near candidate and issue preferences listed on the ballot.



- After voting, the voter feeds the completed ballot into a fax-like ballot box.
- It's that simple. The scanner immediately records choices as part of the Election Day running total at the precinct.

This publication was released by the Division of Elections, produced at a cost of \$0.06 per copy to inform Alaskan voters about issues appearing on the 2002 Primary Election Ballot, and printed in Anchorage, Alaska.

The 2002 Voter Guide was compiled and designed by the Division of Elections Project Coordinator, Anne-Marie Palumbo, and printed by Anchorage Daily News Commercial Printing.

STATE OF ALASKA

OFFICE OF THE LT. GOVERNOR

Division of Elections
P.O. Box 110017
Juneau, Alaska 99811-0017
PHONE (907) 465-4611

July 2002

Dear Voters:

The Division of Elections is pleased to provide you with a voter's guide for the 2002 primary election. There are several reasons why we're publishing this pamphlet.

The legislature passed a new primary election law last year. We're implementing it for the first time in this election. We want to be sure you understand how it works. At the polling place, you will receive one political party's ballot, based on your voter registration. If you are an "undeclared," "nonpartisan" or "other" voter, you will have to choose one party's ballot from among the six recognized parties.

An initiative will appear on the primary ballot. These measures usually appear on general election ballots. The law requiring us to publish an *Official Election Pamphlet* before the general election spells out guidelines for what we publish about ballot measures. We believe you should have the same information about this ballot measure so that you will go to the polls informed.

You may vote in a new polling place beginning with this election because of the redistricting process. The pamphlet offers you information about redistricting and tells you how to locate your polling place.

We also wish to encourage those of you reading the pamphlet to join us as we conduct the election by becoming workers at the polls. We need you! Check the addresses of our regional offices on the back cover and give the folks at the office nearest you a phone call. We appreciate voter service through poll workers!

Remember to vote on August 27. If you have questions, call us or send an e-mail. Address the latter to: www.elections@gov.state.ak.us. And remember to check our web site for election-related information, including detailed information about how to vote absentee.

Sincerely,

Janet Kowalski
Director

REDISTRICTING

Every ten years, after the federal census, the states must redraw their legislative election districts to make the districts equal in population. During the intervening years some districts have gained population and others have lost population. The process of drawing new election district boundaries is called redistricting. In Alaska, Article VI of the state constitution grants the power to draw new election districts to a five-member independent board.

The constitution permits only single-member districts and specifies several other requirements: each house district is required to contain a population as near as practicable to the quotient obtained by dividing the population of the state by forty--the number of election districts; each house district must be compact; and each house district must contain an integrated socio-economic area. Senate districts are composed of two contiguous house districts. Also, the U.S. Voting Rights Act requires that election districts must be drawn in a way that does not discriminate against minority voters.

On June 18, 2001, the Alaska Redistricting Board adopted a plan that established election districts for the decade ending in 2010. A number of lawsuits were filed against the plan. On February 1, 2002 the Superior Court ruled that districts 16 and 12 of the June 18 plan were unconstitutional. The state Supreme Court entertained petitions of review of that decision. It ruled on March 21, 2002 that in the board's June 18 plan, district 16 violated the compactness requirement, that deviations of population in the Anchorage-area districts needed to be reconsidered, that the deviation in district 40 was invalid, that district 5 was not compact, and that the board should reconsider districts 12 and 32. The court otherwise affirmed the orders of the Superior Court. On April 13, 2002, the board unanimously adopted an amended final plan, and on April 25, issued a revised proclamation. On May 24, 2002, the state Supreme Court upheld the final amended redistricting plan.

The redistricting plan requires that elections be held in 17 of the state's 20 senate districts this year rather than in 10 (or half) of the districts. Candidates are to run for election in all 40 house districts.

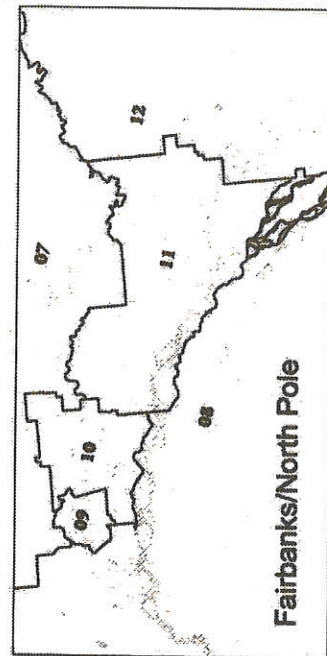
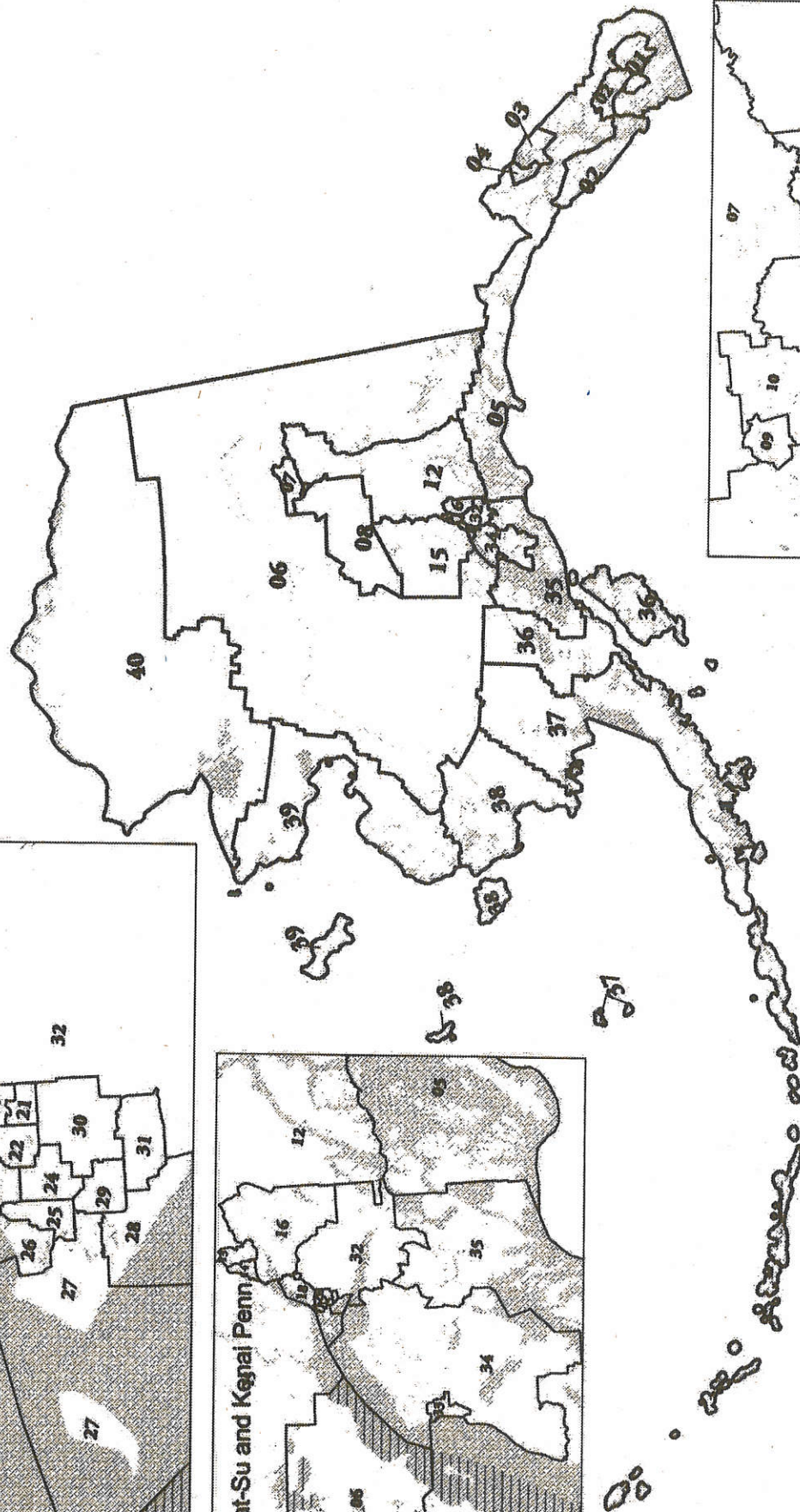
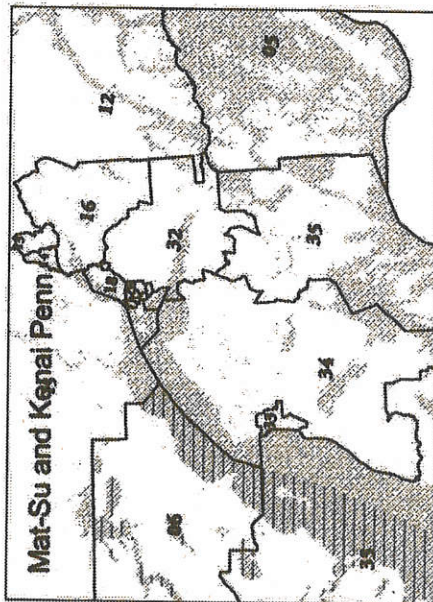
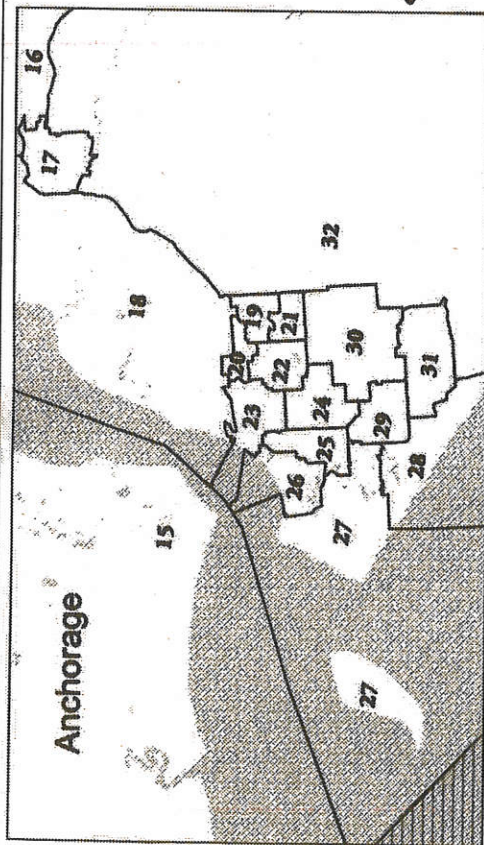
There is a long history of litigation in state courts over previous Alaska redistricting plans. Every plan since statehood has been challenged.

A map on the facing page outlines the state's election districts as adopted and proclaimed in 2002 by the Redistricting Board. For more detailed maps and a data sheet on the districts, please see the Redistricting Board's website at www.alaskaredistricting.org.



State of Alaska Election Districts Amended Final Redistricting Plan

April 25, 2002



Map prepared by the Division of Elections

How to Vote the Primary Election Ballot

August 27, 2002

Alaska's primary election law was changed by the state legislature in 2001. A ruling by the U.S. Supreme Court made a change necessary. When you go to the polls to vote on August 27, 2002 there will be **SIX** ballots.

You will choose one.

Ballots for the following political parties will be available.

- ✓ Alaska Democratic Party
- ✓ Alaska Libertarian Party
- ✓ Alaskan Independence Party
- ✓ Green Party of Alaska
- ✓ Republican Moderate Party of Alaska
- ✓ Republican Party of Alaska

If you are a registered voter who belongs to one of these political parties, you will receive your party's ballot. **You may only vote for candidates belonging to your party.** If you are registered as nonpartisan, undeclared or "other" you will choose one of the six parties' ballots. **You may only vote for candidates belonging to that party in the primary election.**

Alaska Democratic
Party Ballot
Only Democratic candidates
will appear on this ballot.

To vote this ballot, a voter's
party affiliation must be:
Democrat
Undeclared
Nonpartisan
Other

Alaska Libertarian
Party Ballot
Only Libertarian candidates
will appear on this ballot.

To vote this ballot, a voter's
party affiliation must be:
Libertarian
Undeclared
Nonpartisan
Other

Alaskan Independence
Party Ballot
Only AIP candidates will
appear on this ballot.

To vote this ballot, a voter's
party affiliation must be:
Alaskan Independence
Undeclared
Nonpartisan
Other

Green Party of
Alaska Ballot
Only Green Party candidates
will appear on this ballot.

To vote this ballot, a voter's
party affiliation must be:
Green
Undeclared
Nonpartisan
Other

Republican Moderate
Party Ballot
Only RM candidates will
appear on this ballot.

To vote this ballot, a voter's
party affiliation must be:
Republican Moderate
Undeclared
Nonpartisan
Other

Republican Party of
Alaska Ballot
Only Republican candidates
will appear on this ballot.

To vote this ballot, a voter's
party affiliation must be:
Republican
Undeclared
Nonpartisan
Other

Please note that you may declare a party affiliation up until July 28, 2002, which is also the last day to register to vote for the primary or change your party.

RI JUNEAU: (907) 465-3021 RII ANCHORAGE: (907) 522-8683 RIII FAIRBANKS: (907) 451-2835 RIV NOME: (907) 443-5285



STATE OF ALASKA
PRIMARY ELECTION
AUGUST 27, 2002
OFFICIAL BALLOT
XXXX PARTY

IMPORTANT: To vote, COMPLETELY fill in the oval next to your choice as shown. ●

UNITED STATES SENATOR (Vote for one)	
US SENATOR CANDIDATE	XXXX <input type="radio"/>

STATE SENATOR DISTRICT Y (Vote for one)	
STATE SENATOR CANDIDATE	XXXX <input type="radio"/>

UNITED STATES REPRESENTATIVE (Vote for one)	
US REPRESENTATIVE CANDIDATE	XXXX <input type="radio"/>

STATE REPRESENTATIVE DISTRICT 55 (Vote for one)	
STATE REPRESENTATIVE CANDIDATE	XXXX <input type="radio"/>

GOVERNOR (Vote for one)	
GOVERNOR CANDIDATE	XXXX <input type="radio"/>

BALLOT MEASURE NO. 1 Initiative No. 99PRVT Initiative Implementing Alternative Voting Electoral System	
YES <input type="radio"/>	
NO <input type="radio"/>	

DEPUTY GOVERNOR (Vote for one)	
LT GOVERNOR CANDIDATE	XXXX <input type="radio"/>

Ballot Measure - Initiative Petition

Initiative Implementing Alternative Voting Electoral System

BALLOT LANGUAGE

This bill enacts preferential voting for state and federal elections, except governor. Voters would rank one to five candidate choices per office. A candidate who receives a majority of first choice votes would be elected. If no candidate gets a majority vote, the candidate with fewest first choice votes is defeated. Then, remaining candidates receive the next choice votes of voters whose first choice candidate was defeated. This process continues until one candidate gets a majority of the combined votes. In a primary election, a voter may only rank candidates within one party.

SHALL THIS INITIATIVE BECOME LAW?

Yes ☐
No ☐

LEGISLATIVE AFFAIRS AGENCY SUMMARY

This measure changes the election process for the Alaska Legislature, U.S. President and Vice-President, and U.S. Representatives and Senators from Alaska. It requires that ballots allow the voter to vote for candidates in order of preference. It allows a voter to mark no more than five choices for each office. It prohibits a voter from assigning the same ranking to more than one candidate. It allows a voter to rank one write-in candidate for the office. It requires the first choice of each voter for each race be counted first. If, after all ballots are counted, a candidate has a majority of the first choice votes, that candidate is declared the winner. It provides a process for election when no candidate obtains a majority of first choice votes. It establishes a process for eliminating last-place candidates and giving the votes cast for them to the next choice on the ballot until a winner is declared. It provides a system for counting ranked ballots. It provides for procedures in the event of a tie vote. It allows a municipality or school district to use preferential voting for municipal or school board elections. This measure does not change the election process for Governor and Lieutenant Governor.

FULL TEXT OF PROPOSED LAW

BE IT ENACTED BY THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA:

Section 1. Findings and Purpose

The people of the State of Alaska find that it is in the public interest to adopt an election system in Alaska, known as preferential or instant run-off voting, to insure that candidates elected are acceptable to the greatest number of voters. Under the present system, in many elections, the majority of voters voted for someone other than the winner. Preferential or instant run-off voting should have the following positive effects on Alaskan elections:

- (a) Candidates will be elected by a majority vote, rather than by a mere plurality vote as often occurs under the present system,
- (b) A clearer mandate for a winning candidate's position will be created, giving better direction for policy-making,
- (c) The taxpayers and candidates will save money because run-off elections will no longer be necessary,
- (d) Supporters of third-party, independent, or underdog candidates will not have to waste their votes in order to support their parties, issues, or candidates, but will be able to voice support for their true beliefs with their first choice votes and their acceptable choices among the remaining candidates with their second and subsequent choices,
- (e) Positive issue-based campaigns will be encouraged and negative campaigning should be virtually eliminated because candidates will know that they may have to obtain the second and third choice votes of voters supporting other candidates in order to be elected,
- (f) Losing candidates, who offered valid programs acceptable to some of the voters, will not be forever tagged as "spoilers," "vote-splitters," or the "candidate that ensured the election of the candidate of the opposing party,"
- (g) Voter interest and turn-out should increase because a voter has more choices and a voter's vote will be more valuable than it is under the present system, and
- h) The adoption of or preferential or instant run-off voting will be simple and not confuse the voters because the system is easy and very user-friendly - as simple as 1-2-3.

Section 2. Preferential or Instant Run-Off Voting

Preferential or instant run-off voting shall be used in Alaskan elections. The ballots used in these elections shall provide that the voter may vote for candidates in order of

Ballot Measure - Initiative Petition

Initiative Implementing Alternative Voting Electoral System

preference, mark no more than five choices for each office, and not assign the same ranking to more than one candidate for each office. The ballot shall permit the ranking of one write-in candidate per race along with candidates whose names are printed on the ballot.

Section 3. Counting of Ballots

AS 15.15.350. **General Procedure for Ballot Count** shall be amended to add additional subsections to read as follows:

(a) The first choice votes of each voter for each race shall be counted first. If, after all ballots are counted, a candidate has obtained a majority of the first choice votes for that race, further counting is not necessary, and that candidate is declared the winner.

(b) If no candidate has obtained a majority of the first choice votes, then the candidate with the fewest number of first choice votes shall be declared defeated, and votes cast for this candidate shall be transferred to the next choice continuing candidate marked on each continuing ballot, and added to that continuing candidate's vote total. However, if the total of the votes of the two or more candidates credited with the lowest number of votes is less than the number of votes credited to the candidate with the next highest number of votes, these candidates shall be declared defeated simultaneously and their votes transferred to the next choice continuing candidate marked on each ballot in a single counting operation. If the next-choice candidate has been eliminated, the vote is transferred to the next-choice candidate who is a continuing candidate. After this tabulation, if no continuing candidate receives a majority of the votes, then the continuing candidate with the fewest votes shall be declared defeated. This process of eliminating last-place candidates, transferring ballots from these candidates, and adding them to the totals of continuing candidates shall proceed until a candidate has a majority of the continuing ballots, in which case that candidate is declared the winner, or there is a tie between all remaining continuing candidates.

(c) If, in any election, a ballot has no more available preferences stated, that ballot shall be declared exhausted and shall not be counted further. A ballot assigning the same ranking to more than one candidate for an office shall be declared exhausted when the double ranking is reached. If, in a primary election, a voter ranks a candidate in a particular race outside of the party for which the voter

has cast the first-choice vote, then that ballot will be declared exhausted with respect to all subsequent rankings for that particular office. If a ballot skips a ranking, then the next ranking shall be counted.

(d) If there is a tie vote between candidates, the procedures of AS 15.15.460 shall be followed.

Section 4. Applicability

Preferential or instant run-off voting shall be used in all primary, regular and special elections for the election of members of the Alaska Legislature, for the offices of President and Vice-President of the United States, and for members of the United States Senate and United States House of Representatives.

Section 5. Local Option Authorized

A municipality or school district may utilize preferential or instant run-off voting in municipal or school board elections if authorized by appropriate action of its governing body.

Section 6. Definitions

(a) "Continuing ballot" means a ballot that is not exhausted.

(b) "Continuing candidate" means a candidate who has not been eliminated.

(c) "Exhausted ballot" means a ballot which has no more available preferential votes which may be counted.

Section 7. Repeal of Conflicting Statutes

All statutes and parts of statutes which conflict with the provisions of Sections (2) through (6) of this Act are hereby repealed.

Section 8. Severability

The provisions of this Act are independent and severable. If any provision of this Act, or the applicability of any provision to any person or circumstance, shall be held to be invalid by a court of competent jurisdiction, the remainder of this Act shall not be affected and shall be given effect to the fullest extent possible.

Ballot Measure - Initiative Petition

STATEMENT IN SUPPORT

Ballot Measure 1 gives voters more power and better choices, guarantees majority winners and can save hundreds of thousands of tax dollars.

Measure 1 addresses three problems with Alaska's elections:

- Expensive delayed runoff elections are a headache for voters, candidates and administrators. Anchorage's last runoff election had only a 7% voter turnout and cost approximately \$100,000. This wastes taxpayers' money.
- High offices have no majority (over 50%) requirement, making it possible for less popular candidates to win with a low percentage of votes.
- Some elected officials don't reach out to a broad range of Alaskans. If a candidate doesn't expect your vote to matter, that candidate will ignore you in campaigns and pay less attention to you once elected.

Measure 1 adopts instant runoff voting for most state elections and gives municipalities the option to use it. Instant runoff voting is used around the world and recommended in Robert's Rules of Order. It's like a regular runoff, but doesn't require a second trip to the polls. You vote for your favorite candidate, just as you do now, but you gain the option to indicate your runoff choices by ranking candidates in order of preference - 1, 2, 3. This way, if no candidate is the first choice of at least 50% of the voters, a runoff count can be conducted without the need for a second election.

Benefits of Measure 1:

- It eliminates the problem of our current election system, where a candidate strongly opposed by the majority can win. It assures majority rule.
- It eliminates the need for a second runoff election, and saves taxpayers' money.
- You can vote for candidates you truly prefer without "wasting" your vote or worrying about splitting the vote.

- By being allowed to rank candidates, voters gain greater influence and regain some of the greater choice we had with the blanket primary.

Ballot Measure 1 has the support of a broad cross-section of Alaskans, and political parties from across the political spectrum. Courts have consistently upheld this reform because it complies with the "one person, one vote" principle.

Millions of voters have used instant runoff voting for decades. Utah Republicans use it to nominate congressional candidates. San Francisco voters just passed a ballot measure to elect city leaders with it. Louisiana uses it for military overseas ballots. The American Political Science Association uses it because it's the fairest and simplest way to assure a majority winner in a single election. Every League of Women Voters, from Washington to Vermont, that has thoroughly studied instant runoff voting has endorsed it.

Measure 1 is "good government" at its best. We will elect candidates who have the support of a majority and who are more likely to listen to all Alaskans. We will regain the greater choice we had with the blanket primary. And we can save tax dollars.

Please vote YES on Ballot Measure 1 on August 27.

Alaska Libertarian Party
Alaskan Independence Party
Green Party of Alaska
Republican Moderate Party
Republican Party of Alaska
John Havelock, Democrat, Former Attorney General of Alaska
Bruce Williams, Undeclared Voter

Statements printed on this page are the opinions of the authors and are presented as submitted to the Division of Elections.

Ballot Measure - Initiative Petition

STATEMENT IN OPPOSITION

League of Women Voters of Alaska believes Alaskans should vote "NO" on this ballot measure because:

- Preferential voting (also called instant run-off voting) allows voters to cast a vote for more than one candidate and appears to compromise the well-established principle of "one person, one vote" established by the U.S. Supreme Court.
- Preferential voting can lead to a variety of outcomes. For instance, in a multi-person race, the person who came in third when people's first choices were counted could end up winning even though he/she was the top choice of few. It is even mathematically possible that a fourth place candidate could end up winning.
- The preferential voting system, if passed, would be a major change from the current Alaskan model election system and would make elections more costly, confusing, and complicated. Preferential voting will require substantial changes in the mechanics of conducting, counting, and certifying an election. Optical scan voting equipment now used by the state is not capable of recording up to five votes for one office. Costly re-programming is necessary to implement this system. In 1999, the fiscal note for implementation of then House Bill 141 (preferential voting legislation) was \$1.8 million.
- Preferential voting can be a complicated and confusing process to the average voter without taking into consideration the elderly and other voters who need help with understanding the voting process and also need help with marking their choices on the ballot.
- Preferential voting could decrease voter turnout due to the complexity of the process. Historically, statistics show that when the voting process is complicated, voter turnout decreases.

Preferential or instant run-off voting appears to fix a problem that doesn't exist in Alaska. The Alaska Constitution does not require run-off elections for

federal and state offices, nor does it require a super majority vote (50% plus one) in order for a state candidate to win. In fact, under provisions of Alaska's Constitution, preferential voting would not apply to the offices of governor and lieutenant governor.

The League of Women Voters encourages not only the active participation of citizens in their government, we encourage informed participation of voters in the electoral process. Informed voters make responsible choices. To make an informed ranking of candidates, a voter must be knowledgeable about all candidates and issues. Ranking of candidates on ballots may lead to electing a candidate who does not have the same values as the voter. All voters should have the opportunity to have their first candidate choice count. This ballot measure weakens our fundamental right to vote for a candidate that best meets and will address our own values and philosophies. The question many voters will be asking themselves after the election is: Who did I elect to office? Will he/she represent me, thinking I agree with all his/her values and make decisions accordingly that, in turn, will affect me and my community?

Join League in protecting Alaska's "one person, one vote" model election system by voting "NO."

Cheryl Jebe, President
League of Women Voters of Alaska

*Statements printed on this page are the opinions of the authors
and are presented as submitted to the Division of Elections.*

Absentee Voting

Applying to Vote by Mail/Registering to Vote

General Information about Registration

You may register to vote if you are a United States citizen, 18 years of age or older or will be 18 within 90 days of registering to vote. You must be a resident of Alaska, not a convicted felon (unless unconditionally discharged), not registered to vote in another state or will cancel registration in another state when completing an Alaska registration application.

Registration forms are available at the offices of election supervisors in Juneau, Anchorage, Fairbanks and Nome; the offices of city and borough clerks; DMV offices; public assistance offices; some libraries; and the Division of Elections' web site: www.elections.state.ak.us. ***The absentee by-mail ballot application included in this voter guide may also be used as a voter registration application.***

Note: In order to vote in the August 27, 2002 primary election you must register by July 28, 2002. If you wish to update your registration or change your party affiliation you must do so by July 28, also.

General information about Absentee Voting

Any voter, according to Alaska law, may vote before election day for any reason.

You may request that an absentee by-mail ballot be mailed to you by completing the application included in this pamphlet no later than seven days before election day. An absentee by-mail application is valid for all state elections within a calendar year. Please follow the instructions carefully.

You may vote absentee in person, by mail, by fax or because of a special need 15 days before an election.

Absentee in-person voting takes place at absentee/early voting sites established by the regional election supervisors. If you are unable to go to the polls because of age, illness or disability, you may ask someone of your choosing to bring you a ballot. In an emergency, you may wish to consider voting by fax.

For additional information about absentee voting and the locations of our absentee/early voting sites, visit our web site or call our regional offices.

MAIL OR FAX YOUR COMPLETED ABSENTEE BY MAIL BALLOT APPLICATION TO:

DIVISION OF ELECTIONS
ABSENTEE VOTING SECTION
PO BOX 110017
JUNEAU AK 99811-0017

PHONE: (907) 465-4611 - FAX: (907) 465-3203

RI JUNEAU: (907) 465-3021 RII ANCHORAGE: (907) 522-8683 RIII FAIRBANKS: (907) 451-2835 RIV NOME: (907) 443-5285

TO FIND OUT YOUR POLLING PLACE PLEASE CALL 1-888-383-8683

State of Alaska Absentee By-Mail Ballot Application and Voter Registration Application

1. Last Name	First Name	M.I.	Suffix (Sr., Jr., III)	For Office Use Only VN _____ D/P _____ Codes/Comments/Initials/Date _____ Date Received _____	
2. Name Previously Registered:					
3. ALASKA Residence Address - (Do not use PO, PSC, HC or RR Box) House # Street Name City State ALASKA					
4. Permanent Mailing Address:		City	State		Zip Code
5. Ballot Mailing Address:		City	State		Zip Code

6. Identifier (YOU MUST PROVIDE AT LEAST ONE):
 Alaska Voter No.: _____ Social Security No.: _____ - _____ - _____ Date of Birth: ____/____/____

7. Please send ballot(s) for the following: <input type="checkbox"/> Primary Election <input type="checkbox"/> General Election (See ballot type in #12) <input type="checkbox"/> REAA/CRSA <input type="checkbox"/> All in Calendar Year	11. Affiliation (Select only ONE) <input type="checkbox"/> Alaska Democratic Party <input type="checkbox"/> Republican Moderate Party <input type="checkbox"/> Alaska Libertarian Party <input type="checkbox"/> Republican Party of Alaska <input type="checkbox"/> Alaskan Independence Party <input type="checkbox"/> non-partisan (no party affiliation) <input type="checkbox"/> Green Party of Alaska <input type="checkbox"/> undeclared (no party declared) <input type="checkbox"/> _____
--	---

8. Advance Overseas Ballot:
☐ Check this box if you want an advance ballot mailed to an address outside of the United States or if you will be outside of the United States 60 days prior to and during the election.

9. Daytime Phone No.: (____) _____
 Evening Phone No.: (____) _____
 E-mail: _____

10. Gender: ☐ Male ☐ Female

12. Primary Election Ballot Selection - Primary Election ONLY
 Your party affiliation as of 30 days before the election will determine which political party ballot you will receive.
 If you are registered as non-partisan or undeclared, you must select a political party ballot below:
☐ Alaska Democratic Party Ballot ☐ Green Party of Alaska Ballot
☐ Alaska Libertarian Party Ballot ☐ Republican Moderate Party Ballot
☐ Alaskan Independence Party Ballot ☐ Republican Party of Alaska Ballot

13. **VOTER CERTIFICATE: Read and sign below. I certify under penalty of perjury, that:**

♦ I am not requesting a ballot from any other state.	♦ I am a United States citizen.
♦ I am not voting in any other manner in this (these) election(s).	♦ I am a resident of Alaska.
♦ I will be at least 18 years old within 90 days of this registration.	♦ I am not a convicted felon (unless unconditionally discharged).
♦ I am not registered to vote in another state, or I have taken the necessary steps to cancel that registration.	

WARNING: If you provide false information on this application you can be convicted of a misdemeanor.

SIGNATURE: _____ **DATE:** _____

IMPORTANT INFORMATION

- ♦ Applications for absentee ballots are accepted beginning January 1 for the calendar year in which the election is held.
- ♦ To assist the division in processing your application, please print clearly in ink.
- ♦ All absentee by-mail applications must be received **AT LEAST 7 DAYS** prior to the election. **APPLY EARLY TO RECEIVE YOUR BALLOT IN TIME.**
- ♦ When using this application to register to vote for the first time or update your existing registration, your application must be postmarked or received 30 days prior to the election.

C06 (REV 03/02/02)

Absentee Voting

Absentee By-Mail and Voter Registration Instructions

General Information for Completing Application

- Print clearly. Use blue or black ink. Use all capital letters.
- You must provide at least one piece of identifying information such as social security number, place or date of birth, or voter number. This information is maintained as confidential information.
- Alaska residents registering from outside the State of Alaska must provide proof of Alaska residency, such as a copy of a current Alaska driver's license, hunting or fishing license, student loan documents, proof of employment in Alaska, or military leave and earning statement.
- **ALASKA RESIDENCE ADDRESS - MUST BE PROVIDED ON LINE 3** - A complete physical residence address must be included on your application. The residence address you provide will be used to assign your voter record to a voting district and precinct. Your application will not be processed if you leave the residence address blank or if you provide a PO Box, HC No. and Box, PSC Box, Rural Route No., Commercial Address or Mail Stop Address on line 3 of the application.
- If your residence address has been assigned a street number, provide that number. If not, indicate exactly where you live such as, highway name and milepost number, boat harbor, pier and slip number, subdivision name with lot and block, or trailer park name and space number. If you live in a rural village, you may provide the village name as your residence address.
- **NOTE TO RESIDENTS TEMPORARILY OUT OF STATE:** To remain registered in Alaska you must be an Alaska resident and provide your physical residence address within the State. If you are temporarily outside Alaska and have the intent to return, you may wish to maintain your Alaska residence as it appears on your current record. If you provide a new address, it must be within Alaska.
- **PRIMARY ELECTION INFORMATION:** Your party affiliation as of 30 days before the election will determine which political party's ballot you will receive. If you are registered as a member of a recognized political party, you will be sent the ballot for that political party. If you are registered as non-partisan or undeclared, you must select a ballot for one of the recognized political parties listed in section 12. If you do not choose a ballot, your application will be returned to you.
- If you have questions or need additional information, contact the Absentee By-Mail Section at 907-465-4611. You may check the status of your absentee ballot application at www.elections.state.ak.us.

MAIL OR FAX YOUR COMPLETED ABSENTEE BY MAIL BALLOT APPLICATION TO:

DIVISION OF ELECTIONS
ABSENTEE VOTING SECTION
PO BOX 110017
JUNEAU AK 99811-0017

PHONE: (907) 465-4611 - FAX: (907) 465-3203

RI JUNEAU: (907) 465-3021 RII ANCHORAGE: (907) 522-8683 RIII FAIRBANKS: (907) 451-2835 RIV NOME: (907) 443-5285
TO FIND OUT YOUR POLLING PLACE PLEASE CALL 1-888-383-8683

Voter Rights/Assistance While Voting

Primary Election Day is August 27, 2002

The polls will be open from 7:00 a.m. to 8:00 p.m. on Election Day. **TO FIND OUT YOUR POLLING PLACE PLEASE CALL 1-888-383-8683.** The following information explains basic voting rights and will help voters with special needs.

Election information is also available on the Division of Elections' Internet website:

<http://www.elections.state.ak.us>

ASSISTANCE WHILE VOTING:

If you have difficulty voting because of a disability, difficulty reading or writing English, or for any other reason, you may bring someone to help you at the polls. The person you bring may go into the voting booth with you and help you vote. This person may be an election official, family member, friend, bystander, campaign worker, and anyone else who is not your employer, agent of your employer, or officer or agent of your union. This is your right under federal law.

NON-ENGLISH-SPEAKING VOTERS:

Bilingual assistance is available at many polling places throughout the state. Let the Division of Elections know ahead of time if you will need this service when you vote.

HEARING-IMPAIRED VOTERS:

The Division of Elections has a TTY telecommunications device, which allows hearing-impaired voters to obtain general information about elections by calling (907) 465-3020.

VISUALLY-IMPAIRED VOTERS:

Magnifying ballot viewers for the visually-impaired will be available at all polling places and absentee voting sites.

Audio tape recordings of the **2002 Primary Election Voter Guide** are available from the Alaska State Library, Talking Book Center, located in Anchorage. Telephone the library at (907) 269-6575 for information.

PHYSICALLY-DISABLED VOTERS:

If you have difficulty gaining access to your polling place, please let the Division of Elections know. We are making every effort to ensure that polling places are accessible to all Alaskans.

EMERGENCY ABSENCES:

If you are unable to vote at your polling place for the Primary Election and did not have time to apply for an absentee by-mail ballot or to vote absentee in-person, you may be able to vote by fax. The application period for voting by fax begins on **AUGUST 12TH** and applications must be received by **5:00 p.m.** Alaska Time on **AUGUST 26TH**.

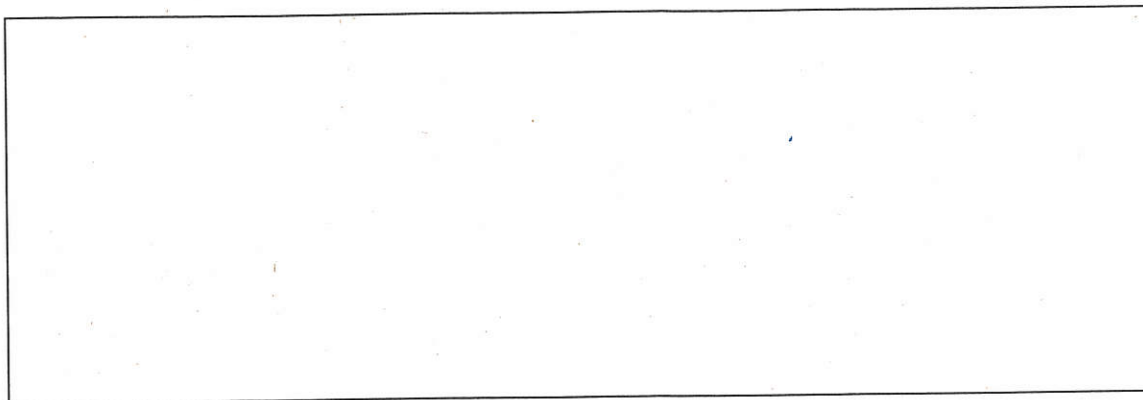
IF YOU HAVE QUESTIONS OR WOULD LIKE MORE INFORMATION ABOUT OUR SPECIAL SERVICES, PLEASE CONTACT ANY REGIONAL ELECTION OFFICE.

RI JUNEAU: (907) 465-3021 RII ANCHORAGE: (907) 522-8683 RIII FAIRBANKS: (907) 451-2835 RIV NOME: (907) 443-5285



STATE OF ALASKA
Division of Elections
PO Box 110017
Juneau, Alaska 99811-0017

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ORGANIZATION
US POSTAGE PAID
STATE OF ALASKA
DIVISION OF ELECTIONS



TO FIND OUT YOUR POLLING PLACE, CALL: 1-888-383-8683

REGIONAL ELECTION OFFICES:

REGION I ELECTIONS OFFICE
(House Districts 1-5; 33-36)
PO Box 110018
Juneau, Alaska 99811-0018
Phone: (907) 465-3021

REGION III ELECTIONS OFFICE
(House Districts 6-12)
675 7th Avenue, Suite H-3
Fairbanks, Alaska 99701-4594
Phone: (907) 451-2835

REGION II ELECTIONS OFFICE
(House Districts 13-22)
800 E. Dimond Blvd., Suite 3-580
Anchorage, Alaska 99515-2045
Phone: (907) 522-8683

REGION IV ELECTIONS OFFICE
(House Districts 37-40)
PO Box 577
Nome, Alaska 99762-0577
Phone: (907) 443-5285

Election information is also available on the Division of Elections' Internet website at:
<http://www.elections.state.ak.us>